	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Т	Н	1		J	T	K	Т	L
1				Normal B	ackground	Statistics	for Unce	ensore	d Full	Data S	Sets					
2																
3	User Selected Options															
4	Date/Ti	me of Com	putation	7/31/2013 7:41:10 AM												
5		F	rom File	WorkSheet.xls												
6		Full F	recision	OFF												
7	Con	fidence Co	efficient	95%												
8		С	overage	95%												
9	New or Futu	ıre K Obse	ervations	1												
10																
11	Zinc															
12																
13	General Statistics  Total Number of Observations 67 Number of Distinct Observations 64															
14			Total Nur	mber of Ob		67			ļ	Numbe	r of [					64
15					Minimum	40.4							First	Quarti		59.2
16				Secor	nd Largest	114								Media		73.4
17					Maximum 165 Third Qu									88.83		
18					Mean	74.68								_	D	21.3
19			С	oefficient o Mean of lo		0.285								kewnes		1.117
20		4.275		SD of logged Data							ta	0.278				
21																
22																
23	Tolerance Factor K (For UTL)											d2n	nax (	for US	_)	3.068
24																
25	Normal GOF Test															
26	Shapiro Wilk Test Stati 5% Shapiro Wilk P Va					0.938		Normal GOF Test  Data Not Normal at 5% Significance Level								
27				Lilliefors GOF Test												
28		0.0863 0.108		Data												
29																
30	Data appear Approximate Normal at 5% Significance Level															
31				Pook	around Sta	tiotico Acc	umina N	lormal	Diotri	hution						
32	Background Statistics Assuming Normal Distribution  95% UTL with 95% Coverage 117.2 90% Percentile (z) 102															
33	95% UPL (t)					110.5								entile (	,	102
34		95% USL				140								entile (	,	124.2
35					00 /0 OOL	170						JJ /0 I	CIC	Cittie (	-/	127.2
36 37		Note: The	use of US	to estimat	te a BTV is	recomme	nded onl	v when	the d	ata set	renr	esents :	a had	ckarou	nd	
38		Note: The use of USL to estimate a BTV is recommended only when the data set represents a background data set free of outliers and consists of observations collected from clean unimpacted locations.														
39		The use of USL tends to provide a balance between false positives and false negatives provided the data														
40		represents a background data set and when many onsite observations need to be compared with the BTV.														
41							000			- 3 .0 0					-	
41																